Disposal of pending cases

†*293. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:
MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, in view of the increasing number of court cases, the Chief Justice of India has also stressed the need to set up more benches of Supreme Court and to increase the number of CBI courts, along with other courts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of pending cases in family courts as well is increasing; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure the rapid disposal of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHAEDWAJ): (a) The Chief Justice of India has not sent any proposal to the Government for setting up benches of Supreme Court outside Delhi. However, the Chief Justice of India requested the Government to set up 69 additional Special Courts for trial of corruption cases investigated by CBI and a Family Court at least in each District of the country.

(b) and (c) As per the information available, the number of cases pending in courts, including Family Courts, indicate a slightly increasing trend. In order to facilitate rapid disposal of pending cases, Government has increased the sanctioned strength of judges in the High Courts. Government has introduced The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 2008 which envisages increase in the Judge strength of the Supreme Court from the present 25 to 30 Judges, excluding the Chief Justice of India. Gram Nyayalayas Bill, 2008 has also been introduced to provide for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at the grass-roots level. Government has also requested the State Government to set up Family Courts in each District. Schemes for Development of Infrastructural Facilities for Judiciary and computerization for all the Courts in the country are also being implemented. Fast Track Courts have been instituted for speedy disposal of long pending Sessions cases and the cases involving undertrials in jails. Alternative modes of disposal including mediation, negotiation and arbitration have been encouraged. The Civil Procedure Code and Criminal Procedure Code have been amended and the concept of 'Plea Bargaining' has been introduced.

De-addiction centres at panchayat level

†*294. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to implement a centrally sponsored scheme for setting up de-addiction centres at gram panchayat level in the country;

(b) if so, the details of de-addiction centres to be established, State-wise and location-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any financial allocation was made for this purpose during the last three years, till date;

(d) if so, the details thereof; State-wise; and

(e) the details of its achievement during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR): (a) Under the revised Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse effective from Oct 2008, Panchayati Raj Institutions are also eligible for central assistance for setting up Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) and taking up other drug de-addiction activities specified in the scheme.

(b) State or location wise targets are not fixed in advance. Sanction is accorded on receipt of appropriate proposals duly recommended by the State Governments.

(c) and (d) Details of State wise actual releases made under the above scheme during 2005-06, 2006-04 and 2007-08, and State wise notional allocations under the scheme in the current year 2008-09 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(e) Details of State-wise number of De-addiction Centres being assisted are given Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise actual releases made under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 and State-wise notional allocations under the scheme in the current year 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount released (in Rs. Lakh)			Notional allocation for the year 2008-09 (in Rs. Lakh)
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63.98	56.40	118.53	211
2.	Bihar	72.89	52.70	45.90	228
3.	Chhattisgarh	16.10	6.80	9.59	62
4.	Goa	8.46	2.92	1.50	7
5.	Gujarat	27.24	35.17	37.35	152
6.	Haryana	99.43	57.11	138.31	63
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15.18	9.24	20.04	18
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.43	7.16	7.17	30

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jharkhand	6.80			81
10.	Karnataka	174.98	151.82	198.77	158
11.	Kerala	126.40	123.20	114.81	95
12.	Madhya Pradesh	49.17	72.13	110.99	181
13.	Maharashtra	333.53	292.74	366.85	290
14.	Orissa	133.04	139.65	188.66	110
15.	Punjab	99.29	65.46	126.77	73
16.	Rajasthan	82.71	49.87	91.64	169
17.	Tamil Nadu	133.34	111.01	209.17	186
18.	Uttar Pradesh	233.06	342.32	95.77	497
19.	Uttarakhand	25.09	25.98	3.75	26
20.	West Bengal	109.01	84.18	153.09	240
21.	Chandigarh	2.09	2.09	2.10	7
22.	Delhi	100.30	41.39	118.27	41
23.	Puducherry				7
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				7
25.	Lakshadweep				7
26.	Daman and Diu				7
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			7	
	Total for rest of the country (ROC)	1922.52	1729.35	2159.02	-2960
1.	Arunachal Pradesh		4.56	2.62	15
2.	Assam	43.02	21.95	79.61	218
3.	Manipur	156.82	151.54	187.56	125
4.	Meghalaya	15.23	5.17	17.89	30
5.	Mizoram	47.77	87.52	87.40	75
6.	Nagaland	40.64	30.84	59.94	30
7.	Tripura	6.67	6.84	6.38	40

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Sikkim	2.39	2.88	9.68	7
	Total for NE and Sikkim	312.54	311.31	451.07	540
	Grand Total	2235.06	2040.66	2610.10	3500

Statement-II

Details of State-wise Number of De-addiction Centers being assisted under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of De-addiction Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15
2.	Bihar	14
3.	Chhattisgarh	3
4.	Goa	1
5.	Gujarat	5
6.	Haryana	20
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
9.	Karnataka	30
10.	Kerala	22
11.	Madhya Pradesh	20
12.	Maharashtra	47
13.	Orissa	29
14.	Punjab	18
15.	Rajasthan	15
16.	Tamil Nadu	26
17.	Uttar Pradesh	49
18.	Uttarakhand	5
19.	West Bengal	15
20.	Delhi	9

1	2	3
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
22.	Assam	8
23.	Manipur	21
24.	Meghalaya	3
25.	Mizoram	10
26.	Nagaland	5
27.	Tripura	2
28.	Sikkim	1
	Total	401

Problems in power sector

*295. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to have a meeting with the power project developers, in the wake of ongoing financial crisis;

(b) whether a Prime Minister's panel has been set up to study the credit crunch in the power sector;

(c) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is said to have achieved capacity addition target;

(d) whether Dabhol power output has fallen at 300 MW;

(e) if so, what were the main points suggested during the meeting; and

(f) what are the concrete measures taken by Government to help power projects to achieve their targets?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) An interactive stock-taking session with State Power Secretaries, Central Power Utilities, Financial Institutions and private developers was organized by the Ministry of Power on 3rd December, 2008 on measures to accelerate the pace of setting up of power projects.

(b) No such panel has been formed in the Ministry of Power. However, the views of the power sector have been placed before the appropriate forum.

(c) NTPC Ltd.'s capacity addition target of 20,000 MW during the 11th Plan period is expected to be achieved.

(d) Currently, the output from Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited (RGPPL), Dabhol has reduced to 300-320 MW (approx.) on account of catastrophic failure of Gas Turbines and preventive shutdown of other two running machines on the advice of original equipment manufacturer, M/s. General Electric, USA.